chalf militions sterling, of which a considerable portion | was silver, and therefore not a legal tender in large paypients. As, however, the prospects for the harvest were thus obviating any necessity for further importa are of foreign grain-always paid for in coin-it may, withink, he assumed as highly probable, that the extreme pant had been reached, and that with the turn of foreign exchanges in favor of England, some relaxation would redily cosue in the tightness of the money market "...
The news by the Great Western had at first produced strong impression on New York It was supposed, that peter must now go forward to England from here, in lette smounts, to make up for the deficiency caused by to decreased value of our securities and o is to be trusted, our banks will not be terrified into any of ess measures of precaution, by the change from their parts to those of the Bank of England, of the specie which row les idle here."-But the N. Y. Express of Tuestay, whilst it states-that the cotton-holders and miney operators have been much affected in New y is questions "whether it will make Money any scarcer has been, for the pressure has been so close that es d'incult to make it closer - but the mischief attend ing it is the anxiety and alarm which suspend business, and make the Banks more suspicious than ever as to all ands of paper - We have not been able to ascertain what amount of Bills protested may have come back, if y, and until this fact is ascertained by some operations market, it will be difficult to fix the value of Fo

On Tuesday, P. M , it says-"Contrary to all expec tations stocks sold better to day than at the second board yesterday. The fall yesterday, after the receipt the news, was about two per centum. Some have tisen to day one per cent. Small sales of U. S. Bank at 11: 4."

to the Canada and Boundary questions, the Landon Morning Herald of the 29th ult. has the follow-

Lord John Russell has intimated that he and his colleagues do not intend in any way to grapple, during the present session, with the difficulties that stand in the war of good government for the Canadas. Everything 15, 25 US usi, to be left by the Melbourne Cabinet to chance

justment, in some way or other. The Democratic party in the U S will not permit that question to slumber.— Mousters, therefore, are compelled to make some preparations, in order to meet the emergency; and we have heard that they have appointed two commissioners, with instructions to proceed immediately to the disputed ternoty for the purpose of surveying it. Of these commesseners, one is stated to be a gallant officer of enginers, the other is alleged to be a Mr Featherstonhaugh, a tentieman whose connection with the Government of U.S. has, recently, been of a somewhat intimate Mr Featherstonhaugh has resided for some time [S , and he was, a very short while ago, a salaried estant of the Federal Government.

. We would not be understood to disparage the professional eminence of Mr Featherstonhaugh-nor to cleanon his integrity. But we do entertain very strong counts as to the prudence of such an appointment. The British Government might, surely, find men in every way qualified to conduct the required survey, with the necessity of employing a gentleman who has just left The N. Y. Star says: "Among the passengers in the

Great Western, we observe the names of Col Mudge and other gentlemen, appointed by the British Govern ment as commissioners on the Eastern Boundary Fatherstonhaugh's name does not appear among them and with standing that the newspapers have appointed

The most important foreign news relates to the war betaern Turkey and Egypt Mehemet Ali Pacha is willing, rems, to acknowledge the Porte as Suzerain, and to pay the tribute; but he and his son Ibrahim Pacha will a a moder their pachalics in Syria. The Porte has not only declared war against the rebellious Pacha, but has transanced excommunication against him and his son, and deposed them from the governments of Egypt and Sy is in consequence of this event, and the larly formed between Turkey and Russia, the French sters have demanded an extraordinary credit from the Chamber of D-puties, for the purpose of anginenting their fleet in the Mediterranean .- This was voted by impense majority in the Chamber, 27 only being in the

the Washington Globe says, "The apprehen-ion is, that the appropriation of the power of the Ottoman Empire so favorably situated to hold command over Europe, Asia and Africa, is the great object of ambition to the Czar-the modern Casar. If the war now decland, and which looks to the dismemberment of the Tarkish power, should be turned to account by any one of the European sovereigns to extend control over Ottoman throne, it will produce a general war in Eu

NOTES EXCHANGED BY THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN Note of the French Charge d Affaires of St Petersburgh the undersigned Charge d' Affaires of His Majesty the King of the French is instructed to express to the Cibbet of St. Petersburgh the profound affliction which the French Government has experienced on learning the enclusion of the treaty of the 8th July last between the Majesty the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Seigbut to the opinion of the King's Government treaty imparts to the mutual relations of the Ottoman empire and of Russia & new character, against which all the Powers of Europe have a right to pronounce them

The understaned is, therefore, instructed to declare, that if the st pulations of that act were hereafter to bring on an armed invervention of Russia in the internal al tars of Turkey, the French Government would hold raif wholly at liberty to adopt such line of conduct as cicumstances might suggest, acting from that moment as if the said treaty existed not. The undersigned is sist desired to inform the Imperial Cabinet that a simi t declaration has been delivered to the Ottomon Porte by his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople 1. DE LAGRENE.

REPLY TO THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN

AFFAIRS.

The undersigned has received the note by which M.
I de Lagrene, Charge de Affaires of his Majesty the King of the French, has communicated the deep which the conclusion of the treaty of the 8th of between Russia and the Porte has caused the French Government, without stating at the same time either the motives of that regret or the nature of the objections to which that treaty may give rise. The undersigned cannot be acquainted with them-still less can he un d-reland them The treaty of the 8th of July is purely defensive; it has been concluded between two independ ent powers, exercising the plenitude of their rights, and it does no prejudice to the interests of any State whatever

What could, therefore, be the objections which other Powers might deem themselves justified in raising against such a transaction? How, above all, could they that they consider it of no validity, unless they have in tow the subversion of an empire which the treaty is desined to preserve? But such cannot be the design of the French government. It would be at open variance with all the declarations in the East. The underfigned must, therefore, suppose that the opinion express ed in M. de Lagrene's note rests upon incorrect data, and that, better informed by the communication of the freaty which the Porte has recently made known to the French Ambassador at Constantinople, his Government will better appreciate the value and usefulness of a trans action concluded in a spirit as pacific as conservative.

That act changes, indeed, the nature of the relations between Russia and the Porte; for, to a long enuity, it makes relations of intimacy and confidence succeed wherein the Turkish Government will henceforth find a guarantee of stability; and, it need be, means of defence calculated to insure its preservation.
It is in this conviction, and guided by the purest and

most disinterested intentions, that his Majesty, the Em-Poter, is resolved on faithfully fulfilling, should the oc casen present itself, the obligations which the treaty of the Sth of July imposes upon him, acting thus as if the declaration contained in M. de Lagrene's note did not NESSELRODE. St. Petersburg, October, 1833.

London July 5 .- Her Majesty's ship Powerful, of 84 Purs. commanded by Captain Napier, sailed from the Cove of Cork at daybreak on Sunday morning for Malis, in order to join the British fleet in the Mediterranean. It is stated, that this unexpected movement was caused by the very perilous state of affairs growing out of the quarrel between Turkey and Egypt. (The French fleet was also gathering near the scene of hostilities)

INDIA - According to Calcutta gazettes received in

Paris, an extensive conspiracy against the English had been discovered by a magistrate of Madras Dost Ma hamed the Schah of Persia, and Maun Singh, who were at the head of the plot, had sent upwards of 200 emissales to the native chiefe, to excite them to revolt. Schah had marched against Herat at the head of 40,000 men. After detaching a corps of 5,000 men to Bushire. Mr. Webster had received many attentions in London He and Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Page had been presented to the Queen by the American Minister and Lady-At ne time, says the Court Circular, were presented Major and Mrs. Van Buren; Mr. Vanderpoel of the H of R and Lady; Major Chase of the U S ' Engineers, ad Lady; Mr Benjamin Rush, Secretary, and Mr R Singleton, attache to the U S. Legation. The N. Y. lines seems to complain, as if it were not a mark of the respectful feeling existing between the American Minister and the British Court, that "while Mr Stevenson's Democratic or diplomatic family are mentioned each by hame, the gentlemen connected with the Ambassadors and Ministers from all the Courts of Europe, are noticed n a lump-thus: 'The Austrian Ambassador and the S'utlemen attuches -the Bavarian Minister and the gen-'men uttaches.' &c , &c - We suspect, that if this be the only thing to object to in Mr Stevenson, his country will readily excuse him for the attentions he receives at this important stage of our diplomatic negociationsformality of naming Major Van Buren and lady before Mr. Webster and lady. Upon one point, let the Whig and Conservative press, however, be at rest-that the American Minister has determined to pay, and has paid, the half marked respect in his power to the U. States Senator from Massachusetts.

North and South American Coffee House, ? LONGON, Thursday, July 4, 4 o'clock P. M. a more definite shape. Letters from Constantinople of the 11th inst states that on the 9th, war had been for defeat his ambition. Besides, his principles do not suit mally proclaimed in the Turkish capitol against the rebellious Pacha of Egypt, and the writers even go so far bellious Pacha of Egypt, and the writers even go so far as to report the speech made by the Sultan to the crews of his fleet on the occasion. The questions now asked are, what part will France take? What part will Russia take? What part will England take? Will there be a general war in Europe? To the three first questions Land Palmerston would probably decline to give any answer; to the last, he would say "No," and that is the common sense view of the case; but it must not be disguised that there is a devilish spirit abroad in favor of war and bloodshed, to restrain which will require great wisdom and great firmness on the part of the leading Governments. The French ministers have demanded an extraordinary credit from the Chamber of Deputies for the purpose of augmenting their fleet in the Me-

THE VISITORS TO NEW YORK. The President was expected to reach Albany yester day; and to remain there until early next week. In Sche nectady, a Committee had been appointed, without distraction of party, to receive him in that city Every effort was making in Albany by the Whigs, to abate the honors to be paid to him in the capital of his native State; but, says the A. Argus, "Notwithstanding the coarse provocation and characteristic attacks of the Evening Journal. not a movement has been made, so far as the political friends of the President have taken part in it, that could give to the reception a party character. Every citizen can unite in it, that may choose to do so-and surely such as choose are at perfect liberty to avoid it It as a party the opponents of the President, holding the civic power of the State and city, do not choose to receive with the customary civilities, the Chief Magis trate of the Union, but to manifest discourtesy and illiberality, it is a matter for their own taste, and we shall not quarrel with them for it. They are responsible for their conduct; and we leave the great body of the people, who we are sure can be governed by no such feelings and asperities, to judge of it as they shall deem proper. That they will receive him with all proper courtesy - with the kind hospitalities of fellow citizens and neighbors -and that many of the more liberal of his political of all dictation and effort to the con trary, will quite with them in these proceedings, we do

not doubt In the mean time, Mr. Clay has accepted of every honor which was paul to him at Buffalo As the Albany Argus says, "it is untrue that 'Mr Clay declined what Mr. Van Buren accepted, or that there is 'a wide,' or any difference in the two cases.' Mr Clay did accept the 'hospitalities' tendered to him-when indeed was he ever known to refuse such an offer? and if the account of the 'Whig' organ in Buffalo is to be relied on, the affair of his recept

ffair of his reception was no mere child's play."

(The Whig organ at Buffalo says, that a procession of Os carriages, consisting of gentlemen of the City Government, &c , &c , conducted him through the streets to the Park, where the number present could not have been less than 5 000, and where he was addr. seed by H J. Stow, the Recorder -" In addition to all this, (says the Argus) he partook of a public dinner, and made a speech; and it is announced in the Buffalo papers on both sides, that he was to visit the theatre on nesday evening, accompanied by the committee of ar rangements.

We have done Mr. Clay and his friends the justice to copy their own record of the reception at Buffalo, not expecting, however, a return in kind, certainly not from the organ of the State Administration, but that the public may be able to contrast the reception of Mr. Clay at Buffalo with that of the President at New York, in which the Dictator found so much to condemn, and to discriminate, if they can, between the two cases Mr Clay was entertained handsomely at Buffalo at the public expense, (for he was the guest of a city which is proverbial for the liberality of its arragements.) that he ate and drank, was shot at, and went to the playhouse, at the public expense, we imagine the E J will find it as difficult to disprove, as to show that the 'dis'inguished' visitor paid his own bills. Whether Mr Clay boarded at a hotel, precisely one week, or whether he 'saddled the common council with a bill of [precisely] \$675,' does not appear, nor is it material, as we think, to make out the parallel. It holds good in every important particular, and those who find fault with the President for having spoken of and to his "Democratic fellow citizens" about the Independent Treasury; whilst he has avoided all allusions to political questions in his replies to public bodies, are bound to denounce Mr. Clay for his out and out party harangue in reply to the common council of Buffalo, leaving entirely out of view the difference between a Senator of another State, and the Chief Magis trate of the Union; a native of this State - the one starting from home in search of political capital and to aid his nomination for the presidency; the other visiting his home after an absence of nearly three years."

We should have forborne publishing these strictures, and would have let the Kentucky Table-Orator pass on in peace, if it had not been for the outrageous character of his attacks on the Administration-Scarcely does he enter Mr. Van Buren's native State, before Mr Clay assails him in the strongest terms, and boldly takes the field as an Electioneerer. Alter a long rigm role about the Tariff and Internal Improvement, and the Distribu-tion of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, for which Mr. tion of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, for which Mr. Recorder Stow and the Committee had lavished praises upon him latter rectaining, that deem suddenly converted on the improvement of the harbors —he then comes to the great topic, on which the Address of the Recorder had additional evidence of the desire of our Government to the declaration of the desire of our Government to the declaration of the desire of our Government to the declaration of the desire of our Government to the declaration of the desire of our Government to the declaration of the desire of our Government to the declaration of the desire of our Government to the declaration of the desire of our Government to the declaration of the desire of our Government to the declaration of the desire of our Government to the declaration of the desire of our Government to the declaration of the desire of our Government to the declaration of the desire of the desire of our Government to the declaration of the de on Martin Van Buren and his Administration It will scarcely be believed, that Mr. Clay was so reckless; so far transported by his ambitious aspirations, as to make the following undignified, indecent attack upon his competitor:
"We believe that there is a radical mal-administration

of the Government; that great interes s of the country are trodden down; that new and dangerous principles and practices have been introduced and continued; that a fearful conjunction of the purse and the sword in the same hands, already alarmingly strong, is perseveringly attempted; that the Constitution has been grossly viola ted; and that by the vast accumulation of Executive power, actual and med tated, our system is rapidly ten ding towards an elective monarchy. These are out con victions, honestly and sincerely entertained. They pre scribe to us the duties which we have to perform towards our country. To correct past evils and to avert impending dangers, we see no effectual remedy but in a change of rulers. The Opposition constitutes the ma inquestionably, the inajority-of the nation -A great responsibility, therefore, attaches to it. If deeated, it will be deteated by its own divisions, and not by the merit of the principles of its opponent. These divisions are, at the same time, our weakness and his strength.

"Are we not then called upon, Mr. Recorder and fellow citizens, by the highest of duties to our country, to its free institutions, to posterity, and to the world, to rise above all local prejudices and personal partialities, discard all collateral questions, to disregard every subordinate point, and, in a genuine spirit of compromise eart and hand, to preserve for and concession, uniting h ourselves the blessings of a free Government, wisely, honestly, and faithfully administered, and, as we have received them from our fathers, to transmit them to our children? Should we not justly subject ourselves to eter nal reproach, if we permitted our differences about mere men to bring defeat and disaster upon our cause? Our principles are imperishable; but men have but a fleeting existence, and are themselves hable to change and curruption during its brief continuance.

"If my name creates any obstacle to cordial union and harmony, away with it, and concentrate upon some individual more acceptable to all branches of the opposition. What is a public man worth who is not ever ready to sacrifice himself for the good of his country? I have unaffectedly desired retirement. I yet desire it when consistently with the duties and obligations which owe, I can honorably retire. No veteran coldier, covered with scars and wounds, inflicted in many severe battles, and hard campaigns, ever received his discharge with more pleasure than I should mine. But I think that like him, without presumption, I am entitled to an

honorable discharge We have let Mr Clay speak for himself. But is there the condition of our country-verging rapidly, as he says. an "elective monarchy"-(a new panic!)-and tells the People, that nothing can save them but "a change of rulers" He tells them to put Mr. V Buren out, and to put him in, though like the crook backed Richard, he affects to put saide the honors of the office, though they were "buckled to his back."-He knows, that ac cording to all human probability, he is to be the candidate of the Harrisburg Convention, although he affects to talk about sacrificing himself "for the good of his country." He knows, that he is to be the candidate, although he urges upon all the Whigs to unite upon one Man He cants about the duties they have to perform "towards the country," believing that those duties will eir rulers, and putting in himself consist in changing th How completely has Mr. Clay, like some other enthusi astic actors, over played his part. The Speech before us is worse even, and sins more against common sense than his celebrated War, Pestilence and Famine Ha rangue. Mr Clay's object is the Presidency. That is his game, and he is with equal boldness towards his com titor and affected coyness as relates to himself, strik ing for it, against all decency, and common sense -And what is all this cant about his "honorable charge?" Has not his country amply rewarded him for all the services he has rend-red? Has he not been Minister to Ghent-Secretary of State under John Q Adams-Senator of the United States for years past? Will nothing content him but the Presidential Chair? And if he aspires to that distinction, without havical principles which alone entitle ing those just pol any man to it, and if he fails in his object, must be therefore turn round, and complain that he has not received his honorable discharge? Will nothing short of the Presidency amount to this honorable discharge? But the whole speech is cant. We have seen nothing superior to it since the days of Oliver Cromwell. It gives us no pleasure to pronounce this opinion. But we despise to power, as the mercat humbuggery, which was ever used upon a free people - Yet it will not all do H has been thrice rejected—and the same fate await of the Pre—He will not gain the vote of Alberta well as aptoes; would be in the physical world. Of all kinds of tyran

his other high Federal notions, to deserve the vote of a clear-headed, sound hearted People. He will again petoiled-and if he be pleased so to term it, he will no crive his honorable discharge. Discharge! The man who is seeking the highest honors and the heaviest res po wibility talk of wishing for his discharge! Rid culous All the acc unts we receive from Pennsylvania and New York are favorable to the success of the Republican couse Pennsylvania will give Mr. Van Buren a greater majority, than he received at the last Election-and N York will east her vote again upon her native son, the Little Magician-Mr Clay's bold War Speech at Buffalo to the contrary notwithstanding-His extraordinary Speech there is, we repeat, worse even than his was imine and pestilence harangue.

In the mean time, rebellion against Mr. Clay threat ens to raise her snaky crest in Indiana and Ohio. Whe says the Editor of the Indiana American, himself up pointed a Delegate to the Whig National Convention pointed a Delegate to the Sys:
Speaking of that Convention, he says:

"Conventions generally express the opinions of politicians, and not the people; consequently the decision of the convention is doubtful. It Harrison be the condidate, Indiana can be counted to him. But it politicians can record thenry Clay upon us, we may as well crass our defence of the citadel, and let the Goths and Vandals take peace ble possession or us, asking their elemency."

What says the Induanopolis Democrat of the 17th: "We say induced in the belief that the Benegative Consequence of the citadel and the second consequence of the consequence of the 17th:

"We are induced to the helief that the Democratic party is one-note united in this State. A portion of the Democratic party sup-parted tien. Harrison at the last election, and probably would again al of Mr. We sater from the list of presidential condidates, strenghtens Mr. Cley in the Lastern States. The hast Baltimore Whis papers, state that Mr. Webster will be the successor of Mr. Clay. The arrangement, no doubt, is fully made, that Mr. Webster and histeneds will support Mr. Clay in 1840, on condition that Mr. Clay and his friends will support Mr. Webster. This began is all understood among the Whig politicians. This being fully understood, the friends of Gen. Harrison will now fall back into the Democratic ranks and support the Democratic candidates. They emond and wil not be transferred at the bidding of a few Whig politicians, ledged the friends of Gen. Harrison are justly indigenant at the treatment they have received from the Whig polity. Ohio.—The Cincinnati Republican (Gen. Harrison's mouth, nices) says. "It is clear to our comprehension that

nouth piece) says, "It is clear to our comprehension that the Cluy or nothing' spirit pervades the ranks of the Ken tucky Statesman's friends, to a very great extent, and something more than a mild rebuke is necessary to pro duce reform "- The Ohio State Journal comments on the Clay spirit of the Central Committee of Virginia-de-clires, that "it must and will have a baneful eff-ct upon Ohio and Indiana, where the preference has been ex-pressed for Gen. Harrison," &c. "The pertinacious exusiveness of Virginia and of other Southern States, may drive her into an adoption of their example. quence will be, that her twenty one electorial votes, for the purposes of defeating Van Buren, WILL BE LOST -The introduction of a Clau or nothing spirit into the Na tional Convention can have no other . ffect than to irritate the Harrison States, and the consequence of that irritation will be, that the Whigs of the Union, instead of rallying under one Presidential candidate, will be marching to cer tain defeat under the banners of two."

We happened to take up yesterday's Whig We ob erve that "Americo Junius" has reached his fifth letter addressed to ourselves! Who is this modest writer, that has the vanity to assume the name of the American Junius? Who is this veracious gentleman, that so gross ly garbles our columns, and so wilfully misrepresents the position we have uniformly defined in relation to the Sub Treasury question? Can it be he, who when a can didate before the people, after the Sub Treasury question came up openly declared his determination to stand by Mr Van Buren, and charged upon the Whigs the design of electing Henry Clay and establishing a National Bank?

The Whig of yesterday also brings up the case, Major Campbell, and quotes upon us the high opinion which we expressed of that gentleman on the 30th March, 1830, when he was appointed Treasurer. Well will the Whig, who now comes out to praise him, he so good as to republish what it said of him at that time: We call for a republication, if it pleases) The Wing now says; that we hear "insinuations made egainst him which are known to be false and malicious '- and yet to remain silent-and "ofter not a word of condemnation against the 'deep damnation of his taking off ... And still, the' the Whir does thus preinder the question, it has the egregious fully to ask us for "the causes of Mr. Campbell's removal" We tell the Whig at once, that we are conscious of having discharged every duty, which we owed to Major Campbell The whole subject has given us much pain; but compunction has not added s sting to the wound.

The F Arena has made no charge about the removal; but says comething about his successor. It has one or two hirs at the appointment of Mr. Win. Selden of this at Washington, and who has qualified to the office of Treasurer We promised to notice what the Arena says-hat as the R. Whig has now threatened to make an attack on the Administration, we will quietly await it.

We understand, that Mr. Forsyth left Wachington or not touched at all. He declares open war, and in the preserve the peaceful relations between the two coun-

> Alabama -Mr. Lyon has withdrawn from the canvass in the Mobile District. Ex Governor Murphy (Demo-erat) and Jas Deliett (Whig) are alone in the field -The Richmond Whig says, "there now seems to be a fair prospect of the Whig success" Exactly the contrary Our Correspondent in the last paper settles that question There is very little doubt of Mr. Murphy's success.

The Whigs in Culpeper have also struck the ball hough with a feeble hand. They have had one meeting to organize for the Staunton and Harrisburg Conven ons-but it was a very thin gathering, and they have adjusted over till August - They cannot say .ca ira .ca ira (It will do. it will do.) We understand, from the best authority, that they will be unable to carry the whole Whig party in that county with them. Son the Whigs will go for the Little Magician against the Great Western with his Mammoth Bank. Kentucky - We received an interesting letter by less

Evening's mail, from Harrodsburgh, of the 15th instant stating the probable result of the Congressional election. We have no room for it, this morning, but shall publish it on Tuesday The writer sums up by saying, that "we confidently anticipate the election of 4 Van Buren men and 5, if Boyd and Murray will endeavor to reconcile their pretensions in the Tennessee (9th) District." "CONSERVATOR" in our next.

COMMUNICATED. A Reminiscential Epistle Addressed to the Editor of the Richmond Whig

"Now, Sir, the Senior Editor of the Whig must excuse me for being so impracticable as not to follow in his lead—for, to tell the truth, I never know, when I get up in the morning, to what key his tune is set."—Speech of Mr. Butte on the Senatorial Election.

The unbounded licence and tyranny which for many years you have now exercised or endcarared to exercise over public opinion, is. I most candidly believe, wholly unprecedented, not only in this, but in any other coun-While, as a public writer, you have all along claimed for yourself the utmost latitude and freedom in com menting upon public characters and measures, you have at the same time ever evinced a disposition to proscribe your opponents for resorting to the like weapons, even if resorted to in self defence. But you cannot but know, S that such a state of things cannot continue to operate forever in your favor, especially in a country like ours, and it the middle of the 19th century; neither can you reasonably expect, that your political course and inconsistencies are orever to pass without notice or rebuke A nation of freemen cannot be thus easily or irredeemably convert ed into a community of stupid starers and trembling mutes. It is true, that this system of political intole rance and prescription is not confined to yourself, but has also been adopted, though in a less degree by your a man of the smallest pretensions to common sense, who does not perceive his object? He grossly exaggerates the fashion of late, for you, Sir, and these learned genthemen, to arraign with even more than the accustomed virulence the Politics and the Principles of the Richmond Enquirer; and not unfrequently to go so far as to mpeach the motives of its Editor. Impelled by a sterr sense of duty, of what is due alike to my country and to that party, the success of whose principles I heartily believe to be not only conducive, but indispensable to the preservation of our Republican Institutions, and ac tuated, also, by feelings of regard and regret towards that faithful and — old sentinel, I propose in this my present essay to make some not very lengthy comments on politics in general, but especially your own.— For adopting this course I shall make no other apology than that I plainly perceive a deeply plotted design is or not to injure and destroy our principles by ain shafes of malignity at one of their supporters. Let me. however, assure you, Sir, in the premises, that I enterhostility or bigotted prejudice towards tain no rankling yourself-that I have no resentments of my own to sp pease—no bad passions to gratify. It is neither my object nor desire to do you the least injustice; but imparting men will scarcely blame me for endeavoring to do you ample justice On the contrary, it is my wish, as it shall be my endeavor, to deal fairly by you, as by all mershall scarcely take any thing for granted, which even the most fastidious would not be ready to grant; and in a word, I wish to give you the benefit of your own acts and professions, and nothing more. And opposed rs am, diametrically and unqualifiedly opposed to the school of politics to which you belong, I shall not degrade my rinciples or myself, so far as to imitate the indecial ra vings of the lunatic "Simon Sly," or even the some what more decent, but scarcely less malign and unjud effusions of "America Junius" But, endeavoring to imlanguage equally unworthy of freemen and of gentle

we live in a country. Sir. where every man who as ires to eminence as a politician, must early adopt and pires to eminence as a political, must early adopt and the theory and practice of our Government. Indeed. politician without fixed-principles is as great an anomaly

hies, there are few more odious, or dangerous, or capri- | summer of '34, you did not spare the latter. And when cious, than that which is exercised by an habitually in-consistent politician. For, whether from design or chance. the effect of such capricious despotism is always the same and matters the most serious, absorbing and important t mankind, are eternally treated by him with no more attention or interest than he would beslow upon a stale jest or a for chase Under the monarchical form of Government, the caprices of inconsistency may be more easily or pariently borne, for its very genius is caprice; such is not and never can be, the case in a Republic Here, the welfare of mankind is too deeply felt, and too much at heart, to admit the application of such a rule, or to hallow the admission of such a despotism The inconsistency to which I refer, is not such as merely regards secondary and inferior points of expediency only but it is that inconsistency which at times upholds and condemns the most fundamental principles of government Indeed, some men are mostly to be blamed, not because their principles are bad, but because they have no principles at all! Desirous of extending to my fellow men the same freedom of opinion which I claim for myself, I can ro even so far as to conceive the existence of such thing as an honest Federalist Difference of opinion is not a crime, but want of principle is a great and tran [We sty-ke out from this place the consteous remarks

which Argas is pleas d to pay the Enquirer] And can you. Sir, lay claim to the like merit for you paper, or your friends for you? I am not now reiteratere slang of party. I am now treating of truths and I deal mither in conjecture nor declamation. "Strike but hear," and the Greek - "Strike, but hear," I repeat And at a time when you, Sir, and your correspondents seem to have little else in view than to throw discredit upon, and to impress the public with the unworthiness "Richmond Enquirer" as a political guide, methinks it is high time for its to begin to enquire as to who is to be our political guide and instructor for the future, since that old Monitor is to be discarded from our confi-Is it intended, Sir. that the . Richmond Whig' shall take its place? Your friends, undoubtedly, intend hat it should supply the distressing vacuum fore the people of Virginia can consent to transfer their confidence to you, they most first examine a little into your past volutions course, and ascertain the nature of the rvices you may have rendered them; and what you may have done in behalf of Southern interests, State Rights, the doctrines of '98 and Jeffersonian Republicanism. In cornection with this subject, therefore, you must forgive me for submitting a few plain queries for your consideration, and for the common edification of us

1. Has the Editor of the Enquirer ever held office under the Federal Government 2d. Have you ever held office under the Federal Go-

34. Is the fact of a man having held office sufficient to incapacitate him from holding political discussions, or from thinking like other men?

4th. From your daily invactives against "office holders," we are led to suspect that they must be a different race of animula from the 'office holders' under Mr. Adams: if so, will you be so kind as to tell us the quarter of the globe from which these strange people are now 5th. Have you ever been the advocate of the "Powers

6th. Have you ever been as strenuously opposed to Federal Executive usurpations, as you now profess your 7th. Did you, or did you not, devote all your talents

and energie- to the support of Mr J. Q. Adams' administration, out and out? Sih. Were you, or were you not, for four years, co cutively the invariable and zeal-us friend of "Power?"

9th Did you ever oppose or differ from any of the

measures and latitudinous, high-handed policy recom mended and practised by that administration? NOT TO BE PALSIED BY THE WILL OF THEIR CONSTITUENTS," did you open your mouth against so insolent and tyrannical a declaration?

If the Was that administration favorable or not to

Southern interests, to State Rights, or to the Virginia 12th Do you consider J. Q Adams and H Clay

State Rights Poli icians, or Jeffersonian Republicans?

13th Did you take the part of the South against the odious Tariff of '25, which was the favorite bentling of

their Administration? 14th Did jun dare to diesent from, or rebuke Mr Clay's inscient Abolition Speech at Lewisburg, in 1827; 15th Did you or did you not endeavor to bring the doctrines of 98-99, and the cause of State Rights into disrepute, by rid caling on different occasions the Resolutions of the State Legislatures against Federal en creachment? And did you, or did you not hold the fol-lowing language in February, 1820; "The despotism croachment? And did you or did you not hold the following language in February, 1822? "The desputism over public opinion exercised by a few individuals, is exemplified in nothing more strongly than in the property of the desputish of the General Assembly." A few persons, for most positively averred, that you believed it to be "THE exemplified in nothing more strongly than in the pro-teatations of the General Assembly A few persons, for particular purp see wholly disconnected with the pubic good, and the justice of the case, choose to draw a LSC TREASURE. AND THE FREEST FROM line and say, 'on the side are the true Simon Pures, and | CORRUPT TENDENCIES OF ANY LEFT WITH on that side are the false Simon Pures, shouse ye! should be glad if these protesters and resolutioners' solutions' have ever done themselves or any body else? Has it made one convert to their principles? Has it in-duced the General Government to pause for a moment in its career of construction and legislation? &c., &c., and applied it? For, if it be not adopted, does it not NE. in its career of construction and legislation? ' &c., &c. so very sensitive about "Federal encroachizents" that system preferred to it must be more currupt than it?are wholly imagineary, could thus bring yourself to in And how can you consent, Sir, to join and espouse the culcule in '29, the doctrine of "passive obedience and cause of Mr. Rives, when he houself owns that his non-resistance," in its most edious shape, with regard alteration from the Administration was brought about to the usurpations of the General Government against by its recommending the adoption of that system, which the most vital Southern interests?

and independence of the States, viz: a regular and sixand independence of the States, viz: a regular and systematic distribution of the surplus to venue among them?

And did you, or did you not hold the following land tyr, as he would have us to believe, we might indeed tyr, as he would have us to believe, we might indeed tyr, as he would have us to believe, we might indeed tyr, as he would have us to believe, we might indeed tyr, as he would have us to believe, we might indeed tyr, as he would have us to believe, we might indeed tyr, as he would have us to believe, we might indeed tyr. dent Jackson shows much more timidity than can diddle Jackson. We hear of no constitutional quality man, who never heartsted to support all the (to you) about the tariff, but the President seems to be suddenly in spired with great doubts and difficulties with regard to Inernalimp ovenients!! The distribution of the Surplus Revenue among the several States was supposed (-xcept by moliticians of the Richmond school) to disensingle the subject of much of its difficulty; but we find that Ger. Jackson entertains doubts even on this branch of the operation! Indeed, poor gentleman! he is sadly beset

17th. And did you, or did you not, also hold the fol lowing language, in which you most positively defended the constitutionality of the U. S. Bank, that odious bostard begotten by Federal assumption and constitutional forth boldly and manfully to advocate the measure of a violation. "We have no belief that the National Bank political opponent, and you did so neither awkwardly not will fall even under the power of Jacksonism IF ANY QUESTION COULD EVER BE FINALLY DEVI DED AND PUT TO REST. WE THOUGHT THIS to Mr. Van Buren, but that you had reserved to yourself OF THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE UNI TED STATES BANK, WAS DECIDEDLY THE

ONE SO PLACED." Joh And when the unhappy South was groaning under the most grinding extortion and oppression that freemen ever submitted to, were your talents and ener gies devoted or not to the service and interests of the Southern people? On the contrary, did you not encou rage our oppressors by holding language similar to the following? "It is not to be doubted, all the indications of the time are pregnant with the FACT, that the political hostility of Virginia to the Tariff is greatly relaxed!
that the friends of PROTECTING DUTIES are multiplying in ALL quarters—and the time is not FAR DISFANF, when this State will range herself with that IMMENSE MAJORITY of the people of the U.S., who have IRREVOCABLY DECREED. THAT THE PROTECTING SYSTEM SHOULD CONSTITUTE A PART OF THE PERMANENT POLICY OF THE | the issue come when it might, he would infinitely prefer

NATION," &c., &c., &c.
But I have no doubt that these extracts, brief as they are, have already sated the public and yoursare, have already said the phone and yourself. And, although I could go on making many more of a like character, yet I hold these to be sufficient. Indeed, it is high time that I should emerge from the charnel house of the more forgotten past, to later developments with regard olitical course. I therefore turn over a few leaves. I pass to events as it were of yesterday, and I Llength to a most remarkable (and surely not the most felicitous) epoch in your Editorial career I make mention at once of WM. C. RIVES—the EXPUNGE -the SUB-TREASURY; and, at the recital, methinks I can see ecen you start at the prospect of detected tergi-versation—and well may you tremble! Never before your a politician placed in socurious and anomalous's predicament, and that too by his own proper acts. To this branch of my subject, therefore, I must crave, in advance, your attention, sir, and that of the reading public. And as it is my wish to be as plain, intelligible and explicit as possible, I shall number and subdivide my argument and

1st. For years you had devoted all your faculties to one single object, viz: an unrelenting abuse and oppu sition to every thing done by the Democratic party-and at times you even extended your liberality so far as to abuse it for that which it did not do. Adventitious cir comstances were by no means unfavorable to this your durling object. The blunt and downright honesty of Jackson alienated from him the affections of some men who, looking only to the unavoidable excitement which his measures against political vice occasioned, were either too selfish or too superficial ever to appreciate the purity, patriotism and disinterestedness of his It has been well and truly said, that "they mulives who undertake to reform the pleasant vices of man-kind, must first make up their minds to endure me-This is but too true: However, that some of those who separated from General Jackson so honestly, I have no doubt. Still, when the Bank war came on and a great Moneyed Despotism was to put down, a majurity of those who deserted the Democratic party were certainly actuated by BASE AND SORDID MOTIVES. I knew some of those men myself. I knew that up to that time they had been the rough-going Administration men, but I also knew that they were largely indebted to the Branch of the U S d; and HENCE their natriotism! In word, as Gen. Bayly most inimitably remarked last winter. (in speaking of the removal of the Deposites) the packet nerve folly proved itself at that time to be the MOST POWERFEL of NERVES!" When the great question of Instructing the Delegates not to vote they ever consent to put down the man who in January, for Mr. Leigh but to elect Mr. Rives was sgitated in the 1836, did, by his casting vote, effectually againstilate the

in July of that year he merely went to Nelson Court, but made no speech, you and your correspondents lashed him to the sky theretor; urging the indelleacy of his going thither, on account of his being a candidate for the Senatorial office, which was to be filled in the ensu ing winter. Here, too, is a perfect contrast in your pas and present conduct towards that gentleman, when we recall his late electioneering trip and most inflamma tory speech in the self-same county of Nelson! But why recur to this instance only? - when in fact, no member of our party was ever pursued by you with hit terer invective and more constant abuse, than was Wil lism C. Rives. Repeatedly did you stigmate him as a servile Senator and a base minion of power; he was said to be the stave of the Executive; he was said to be a vile demagague; he was said to be mercenary and solely influenced by the love of office; he was said to be the creature of Bentun; and in decision, you did brand him as the "Little Expunger" When the Expunging Re solutions were before the Legislature of Virginia, and afterwards before the U S' Senate, you exerted your self more than ever to pass sentence of excommunication beforehand upon every man who should vote for them But you well knew Sir, that Mr Rives went furthe than mest of the Expangers, inasmuch as he voted for, but actually made a most POWERFUL ELOQUENT, BEAUTIFUL, and ARGUMENTA TIVE Speech, URGING the Senate to the deed. The speech, Sir, thank Heaven, is yet extant; and were you to republish it, (as you are bound to do, in justice to Mr Rives and to your readers, who perhaps never had as opportunity of seeing it) no less than SIX COLUMNS of your large paper would suffice for that purpose.— Thus, then, it was fair to suppose, that the door for a re conciliation between himself and the natriotic Who Party was lorever shut, and such would have been the case, if our Whig brethren had acted as they preached or if they were solely governed by principle, as the profess themselves o be [But we all have our failings is the Frenchman soil, who boiled his grandmother hend in a pipkin!] He had not only voted for be un pardonable sin, but had dared to justify and defend it a length; and according to a subsequent declaration made by yourself, Mr. Leigh, and many other equally gentlemen. Mr. Rives was guilty of SAN ACT OF BASE SERVILITY AND MORAL TURPITUDE. WHICH AGES OF PENITENCE COULD NOT WASH OUT." One would think that such a condem nation was had enough, in all conscience But you, Whigh gentlemen, love extremes, and you are scarcely + v-r ena bled to do justice to the motives of your opponents -Such were then the political relations which subsisted between yourself and Mr .- Rives, when Mr Van Bu ren became President, and how, and through what STRANGE PROCESS, you have passed for friend, and from having been his regiler to be his pune purist it now becomes our task to inquire

2. Up to the Extra Session, Mr. Win C. Rives had invariably approved of and given a warm support to the Administrations of Gen Jackson and Mr Van Buren, at the same time that you, Sir, had been as invariably and strenuously opposed to exery act or measure of theirs, out and out Do I err or exaggerate when I say, that you and Mr Rives stood at that day as political antipo des to each other? But the year 1837 seems to have been destined as the worker of great miracles and migh ty bonleversements! Early in the Spring, the comme cial world was agitated and shaken to its centre by the legitimate effects of the boundless extravagance, which had ben prevalent for some years in every part of the country, or rather by the simple fact of our people bay ing spent and imported much more than they could p sibly repay with the products of their own industry. that we had enough of paper money among us, for the Banks h d been very kind and discounted very freely; but alss! it is a sad condition of this species of riches, that however well adapted it may be to hombug men in the country where it is issued, still, when a debt s to be paid abroad, and the foreign creditor is knock ing at the door, paper money goes for so much rubbish and the creditor must go unpuid! The Banks having sus-pended specie payments, the President convened Congress, in his message at the Extra Session depicted with a pencil of light the true causes of the disaster, and re-commended the adoption of the Independent or Constiturional Tressury. IT WAS THEN that (mirabile dictu') for the first time the stronge phenomenon was nted to the Prople of the U States of teholding Mr. Wm C Rives strengonsly opposing, at Editor of the Whig WARMLY and ABLY defending the most prominent measure of a Democratic Adminis Let it be ever borne in mind that whatever may have been his real motive, still Mr. Bives has never dared to allege any other reason for separating from the Administration, than the Sah Treasury question. This distinction is all important, for it leaves you, Sit, not on inch of ground whereon to stand. Let it be also SAFEST FOR THE SECURITY OF THE PUB We IN THE CHOICE OF CONGRESS" that these are strong grounds—in last, could they be stronger: If a man believes the Sub-Treasury "to b the freest from corrupt tendencies of ANY left within How did it happen, Sir, that you who now seem CESSARILY follow, at least in his estimation, that the e most vital S authern interests?

you yourself have pronounced the safest for our country's lith. Did you, or did you not also advocate that most treasure, and the least corrupt of any. Are the interests feel more like smiling then weeping, when you hear the high handed measures of the Military Chieftain, speak with lear and dread of Mr. Van Buren's colusal despo tism and bellicose propensities? - But, to return You defence of the Sub Treasury rests upon strong grounds indeed. You did not write that letter in the hu confusion of the Edstorial office; it was dated from your country seat; thus affording you both time and oppor-tunity for the coolest and most dispassionate reflection As I do not wish to do you rejustice, I will say, that that letter did honor to your head and hear; that in it, the spirit of the partizin was not visible, and that you seemed strike for your country, and for that slone. You came indiscriminately. You expressly declared, that it had never been your intention to make a reckless opposition the privilege of approving such acts of his as should be dictated by a proper regard for the good of the country And in the face of such a declaration, is it not strange to see you, day after day, endeavoring to throw ridicule upon the Sub Treasury and its supporters? To see you end-avoring to excite the prejudice and selfishness of interested classes against them! If a man happens to prefer that much-abused measure whose own best culo gium you have yourself pronounced, why, you do not hesitate to brand him as a Leveller, a Destructive or a Loca Foro Sir, such illiberality and injustice will never do In vain do you also attempt to convict the Editor of the Enquirer of a like degree of inconsistency; for, he never took such strong ground against as you took in facor the Sub Treasury He never did east, that the State Bank system was the "freest from corrupt tendencies of any left within the choice of Congress " On the contrary from the first, he has never hesitated to declare, that le it to a National Bank That issue, Sir, is rapidly ap

proaching; for, from the corrupt population of the cities of the Republic, we now hear no other cry, bu WE MUST HAVE A NATIONAL BANK closing this branch of the subject, you must permit me; Sir, again to express my wonder and surprise at the singular process by which you and Mr. Rives have become political friends! O that we had had a prophet among us! for who but a prophet could have foreseen, who but a prophet could have forefold that your advocacy of, and Mr. Rives' scar against, the Sub Treasury, was the way for a reconciliation, and to cement affection be tween you? Were Voltaire and Dean Swift now among the living, even they could not, with all their galling satire, do the subject adequate justice! It is, Sir, a subject of general remark, that since the ate election in Virginia, your paper has assumed a more desperate and reckless tone than ever. This most cer tainly betokens the desperation of your cause. Indeed bitter, most bitter, has been the deleat which you. Which gentlemen, have received at our hands. rekoned upon an increase of your forces, you have the cold comfort of knowing that you will have many leas votes in the next, than you had in the last Legislature You also ineisted, that you would carry a majority of the Congressional delegation; but here, too, all your plea sures were destined to be "the Pleasures of Hope The truth, Sir, is, that that edious Rives coalition has done your party irreparable injury: it not only aroused the indignation of every true Republican, but it also disgosted thousands of honorable, highminded Whige And the future, what has it in store for you?-a mor signal, mortifying, and consummate discomfiture than y which the past has yet witnessed. Can the people the U. S. desert the man who has never deserted them? Can they desert the man, who has called down upon himself the hatred of the selfish and interested few, because of his devotion to the interests of the . Can they desert the man, whose greatest crime is made by his enemies to consist in his fidelity to the Constitution, and his repugnance to resort to all doubtful powers? Can the Prople ever again consent to the injurious and ignominious dogma of Federalism, that we cannot subsist as a free Nation. and that a National Bank is indispensable, and must and shall hold the mastery over us at last? Can the People ever consent to elevate to power a political party, the most dangerous that ever was broached, inasmuch as its rule of action is not principle, but the love of power and place? Can the Southern people, in particular, ever consent to put down Mr. Van Buren, who has been Gremost in defence of their peculiar institutions ?- Can

base and unhallowed effort to disseminate incendiary publications among our slaves? Can they ever consent to put Mr H. Clay in his place, who upon the same question did not hesitate to betray the region that gave him birth, and who did vote with the Abelitionists to hurl the firebrand of bloody insurrection at us? Can even thousands of patriotic State Rights Whige ever consent to sell themselves and their country to the Father of the American System, the Patron of a fifty million Bank, and the political associate of the amiuble J. Q Adams? To all the foregoing queries there is but

one answer - "Never! Never! Never!" I close this epistle, Sir, in the same calm, cool, and collected manner in which it was begun. I have en-deavored not to be harsh or illiberal, while it has been my endervor to be just. We, Republicans, can well afford to be generous just now. And I do sincerely wish you every species of felicity disconnected with the ascendancy of your politics. I am no Prophet Sir, but I beg you to mark it, that on the 4th of March, 1240, you and the Whig party are destined to feel with sor-row, that "YOU HAVE BEEN WALKING IN A SHADOW AND DISQUIETING YOURSELVES IN VAIN ARGUS.

By the Editor -"Argus" has a right to be heard, though we are sorry that he brought us in. We have, however, taken the liberty of striking out every passage, which relates to ourselves, the omission of which does not spoil the sense. We thank him for his good wishes; but we know what the attacks upon us are worth — We are aware, that the Whig press of this City is almost reckless, almost desperate. mined, if it can, to put down the present Administration, and to put in its protege Mr. Clay. As we somewhat stand in the way of this object, they direct their blows at us. We court no such distinction; but shall not decline it. No denunciatione, h wever fierce; no vituperations, however illiberal and unjust, ought to drive any Democrat from his purpose They will certainly not fright us from our propriety - Yet what avail all their effects? Do they expect to carry Virginia? - Never Do they hope to elect Mr Clay! Never. All the attacks of the scribblers-all the thunders of the Table Orstor (continued) can never reconcile the Southern People to the election of so latitudinous a Constructionist - the father of the Protective System the by-gone advocate of Internal Improvements-the champion of a 50 Million National Bank.

We were in hopes, that our quondam triends, the Edi tors of the Petersburg Intelligencer and the Alexandria Gazette might have escaped the contagion of the Whig Press in this City-But why do they too indulg in such illiberal in-inuations? If we cannot agree upon politics, cannot we agree (as John Randolph said) "to disagree like gentlemen"?

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. At an adjourned meeting of this Association, held on the evening of the 15th inst, at the Exchange Reading

Mr. Wm Williams was called to the Chair, and Mr. Thes M Smith appointed Secretary.

The following officers were elected to serve until the

next general meeting in January, 1740; ISTAC DAVENPORT. President. First Vice President. Finning James. Sam | F Adie. Second do., Secretary, Wm. F Watson Thes. M. Smith. Treasurer, Directors. H W Moncure, G. M. Atwater, B Slade, C J. Richards, John Womble. Wm. Williams, Thes R Price. Chas Elles, Jr., Sam'i M Price,

R. H Jenkins, Adolphus Morris R D Santav. Resolved, That a Committee of twelve be appointed, four from each Ward, to solicit further aid, by way of subscriptions or donations, for the establishment of the

The following gentlemen were appointed For Jefferson Ward: Wm F. Butler. Thos. M. Smith, John Wamble. For Mudison Ward: Sam'l F. Reeve, Jas. H Gardner, Jas C. Crane,
For Monroe Ward:
B S! G S. Palmer. Chas. Stebbins, B Slade, C. J Richarde. Jas Gray, Jr.,

frame a Code of Bye Laws for the government of the Association, and have 500 copies of the same printed, together with the Constitution, for the purpose of circu-Resolved. That the Constitution be fairly engrossed in a book, presented by Mr. Sanxay to the Association for

Resolved. That the Board of Direction be requested to

signature of members. Resulved. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published, accompanied by such remarks as they may think proper, in all the newspapers of the city.

the purpose; and that it be deposited at his store for the

Extract from the minutes WM WILLIAMS, Chairman

Tinos. M Smith, Secretary.

D' In presenting to the public the proceedings of the second meceting of the members of the Mercantile Library Association, we take the liberty of adulag a few remarks, explanatory of the object we have in view -This we shall do in as few words as possible, and at the some time give some reasons why it should be universally patronized.

The object is, at the cheapest possible rate, in furnish youths, many of whom are just from school, with a opportunity of prosecuting their studies, and qualifying themselves to become useful and enlightened memb of secrety, and to preserve them from the haunts of vice and desipation, too numerous in this, as in all other cities by providing them with the companionship of the wire, the learned and the good of ancient and modern Where is the parent, whose son has passed from under his effectionate guardianship, who would not contribute freely to provide for his child, severed from his kindred and thrown loose upon the world, a treasure of useful knowledge and rational amusement su accessible To parents and guardians in the country, whence many, we may say, most of our young men come, this reflection appeals with double force. Where is the man of bus Where is the man of business who would not feel additional confidence in his as sistants, if he knew that their evenings were spent in the library, or in the perusal of good books? If intelligence, industry and integrity are the characteristics of the useful citizen, and almost invariably attended by success in life, this Institution deserves support, its intention being to disseminate those qualities among the youth of our city. And not only to the young is it like! Many merchants, as they advance in life, feel sensibly the disadvantages of a defective education. Here they may, in some measure repair that deficiency, and quality themselves for the station in society to which their pru-dence and industry have elevated them.

We all know and feel that the reputation of ou country abroad depends essentially upon the character of our merchants. They are the connecting link which unites us with all other nations, and the opinions of those nations with respect to the whole people is materially influenced by that portion with whom they come in contact. Hence it follows that in enlightening the minds, and elevating the character of our merchants, we are not only conferring a benefit upon them, but upon the whole country.

The Constitution and Bye Laws of the Association

will in a short time he prepared for circulation. By them it will be seen that the advantages of a Library are not to be restricted to persons engaged in mercantile pursuits. All that are so disposed may share its benefits, upon the terms therein prescribed, which are so light that it may be said, no sespectable man, young or old, is excluded WM. WILLIAMS, Cam'n.

THOMAS M. SMITH, Sec y.
We are authorized to say, that donations of Books or Furniture for the use of the Mercantile Library, wil be received at the different Bookstores of the City until suitable rooms are provided.

MARKETS-July 25, 1839. The advices received by the Great Western has caus ed a d-cline in our market .- Inspections to day small

TOBACCO.- Lugs \$4 10 a 5 50-Lenf, Com . 6 50 a 7 50 and 8-middling 8 50 a 9 and 9 50-good 9 50 a 10 50 and 11-fine 12 50 a 15-extra qualities 16 a 21 50 WINFREE, WILLIAMSON & CO.

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA .- In Powhatan Circuit Court, May the 34, 1839 : Herbert E. Jones and Rebecca S. his wife,

against
Suran B. Hudson, and David Greenhill and Elizabeth C. his wife
and others.

The defendants, David Greenhill and Elizabeth C. his wife, not The defendants, David Greenhill and Elizabeih C. his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the actor. Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this Courtenants, the properties of the strength, on the motion of the primitifs by their Altiency it is ordered, that the said defendants, David Greenhill and wife, do appear her on the first day of the next term and suswer the bill of the plaintiffs, and give security for performing such decree as the Court may make herein, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond and continued for two menths successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court house of this county.

A Copy—Texis,

A Copy-Tesie, WM. S. DANCE, C.

July 26

ACTICE—To all whom it may concern.

N Sunday last, July 21st, our store near the O'd Market, was feloniously entered by some one, who broke open our Desk and took therefrom between eight and hime hundred dollars in notes and specie. Among the notes were the following: Three foot, five and ten dollar notes to the amount of about one hundred dollars in the Bank or the State, and Bank of Cape Fear of North Carolina, one ten dollar note on the Bank of Tennessee; one five dellar note on the Uamden Bank of South Carolina, one can likely ten. Sums small notes on the Chesapsake and Othic Carol Campuny, of the denomination of two and three dollars.

One Nate negotiable and payable at the Bank of Virginia, executed in favor of R, still & Co., by Ino. G. Wade, and dated on the 24th day of June, 1839, for \$540, and payable 60 days siter date.

Also, \$550 in Scrip by the James River and Kanawha Company, among which, the following are the only numbers recoilected.—They are of the denomination of \$20, letter A, and payable to Pierce.

Not. \$730, \$730, \$735, \$740, \$732, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$741, \$736, \$731, \$736, \$741,

Pierce: Nov. 2724; 2730; 2735; 2740; 9725; 2731; 2736; 2741; 2726; 2732; Nes. 2724, 2736, 2725, 2746, 2725, 2741, 2726, 2731, 2736, 2741, 2726, 2732, 2 shall be remaidered a liberal reward for the above described money, Note by John G. Wade and Scrip—and \$100 for the detection of the Third. HILL & PARNEY.